(11th YEAR.) THE (No. 2606.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1796.

LONDON, *October* 18.

Extract from the speech of the lord lieutenant of Ireland on opening the Irish Parliament, October 13.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I HAVE his majesty's commands to acquaint you that he has thought it necessary to require your attendance in parliament at this early period, and to refort to your deliberate wisdom at a time when the ambitious projects of our enemies have threatened to interrupt the happiness and prosperity of his people, by making a descent on this kingdom and Great-Britain. And although his majesty looks forward with the utmost confidence to the spirit, loyalty, and ability of his faithful people of Ireland to repel such an attack, it will yet become your wisdom to neglect no precautions which may preclude the attempt, or secure the earliest means of turning it to the confusion of the enemy.

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct an addition to be made to the regular forces in this kingdom, by troops sent from Great-Britain, the greater part of which are already arrived; and in pursuance of his majesty's commands, I have also encouraged the loyal and zealous disposition which has generally discovered itself, to associate in arms under his majesty's authority, for the better security of property, and the preservation of tranquillity and good order.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The expediency of the vigorous measures which you have adopted in the last session of parliament, has been amply proved by the outrages which they were intended to suppress, having in a great measure subsided. I am, however, to lament that in one part of this country good order has not yet been entirely restored, and that in other districts a treasonable system of secret confederation, by the administering of illegal oaths, still continues, although no means within the reach of government have been left untried to counteract it.

"The prosperity and resources of the kingdom, so highly improved by your meritorious care, still remain *unimpaired by the pressure of the war*; and I trust to your unremitting attention for the further advancement of our national prosperity."

DUBLIN, *September* 29.

Sunday se'nnight, as Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Thomas Mead, of Drumeondra, near Ardee, was walking in the garden, accompanied by her sister, Miss Bamfore, they were attacked in a most furious manner by a mad dog. The animal first leaped on Mrs. Mead's back, without doing any other injury. He afterwards ran at her sister, and bit one of her arms and legs in a most shocking manner, and withdrew. The dog, after going a short distance, returned, as if not contented with what he had done, leaped on her, and entirely tore the nose from her face. She has since continued in a most deplorable state. The animal afterwards bit eleven people in the town, and a number of pigs, dogs, &c. He was pursued by a party of the Dublin militia, who overtook and shot him, about a mile from the town.

Oct. 1. It is remarkable, that though vessels from the West-Indies, and bound to the same quarter of the globe, have been for some time in the river, unloading their cargoes of sugar, &c. they have not taken on board any beef or butter, unless for sea stores, though last year, before this time, there were large export entries of provision for Jamaica and the leeward islands. The chief reason assigned is, that such articles can be obtained at cheaper rates in the ports of the United States of America, than in those of this country, especially beef, which, from circumstances, we hope, must very soon fall in price.

HALLOWELL, *November* 26.

Last Saturday afternoon Henry M'Causland, (who is confined in gaol in this town for the murder of Mrs. Wing of Pittston, and burning the church there, in October, 1795, had his trial at Wiscasset, July, 1797, but judgment was suspended on the supposition of his being insane) after having solicited Mr. Partridge, the gaoler, for three or four days to come into his room and clean his stove—he accordingly went in and took the ashes out and carried them to the door, and while he was doing this, his child, about two years old, followed him in, and M'Causland, as usual, caressed the child—Mr. Partridge then kept out for something to carry away the ashes in, and M'Causland immediately seized a large club which he had concealed in his bed, and struck the child on the head; the mother, who stood near the door, heard the blow and flew to the child, but did not reach it before he had repeated the blow on the head: it was apparently lifeless, but revived in about ten minutes, and there are hopes of its recovery—although the scull appears to have been cracked by the blow.—While the attention of the family was taken up with the child, M'Causland ran to the door and attempted to escape, but was prevented—It is supposed that M'Causland intended to have killed Mr. Partridge and make his escape, but, perhaps, fearing he could not effect this, he struck the child.

NEWBURYPORT, *December* 5.

MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Samuel Fayard, to Messrs. Coombs and Wheelwright, dated London, October 6, 1796.

*Gentlemen,*

In every case of appeal from a vice admiralty court in the West-Indies to the court of appeals here, the first step that is necessary and without which no sentence of restitution in favour of the American claimants can be obtained, is to send forward a complete copy of the proceedings of the vice admiralty court below. In your case of the brig Stork, none has yet been received.

I had process issued from the court of admiralty here, to obtain the copy of proceedings in question, which process was sent to our secretary of state, and is returned.

You had best ascertain whether our government has been able to send forward a copy of the court proceedings in your case, and if not, it is highly expedient that you should take measures as early as possible to have such copy forwarded to me without delay. It would not be amiss to add (where that has not been already done) copies of original invoices, letters and such other papers as relate to your vessel and cargo accompanied by a power of attorney.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

SAMUEL FAYARD.

☞ The above is published for the information of any who may be concerned in similar cases.

SALEM, *December* 7.

*Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated September* 10.

"A Dane arrived here yesterday, and says he was boarded just to the windward of this island, two days ago, by a Moorish cruiser, full of men, but with five guns only. She had been out some time, and was very foul; it is feared she has taken some Americans. She belonged to Salee or Mogadore. There is a great trade carried on at the latter place for wheat, which is purchased for half a dollar per bushel, and shipped to Lisbon, &c. There are two rival brothers on this coast contending for the throne, and their cruizers take all vessels indiscriminately bound to or from the ports of the other.

"There are ten or twelve sail of Americans here. Captain Coffin, of the ship Ocean, for New-York, has just left the island for Madras."

BOSTON, *December* 4.

A letter from Hallowell of the 26th ult. says,—"We have snow two feet on a level, and our river is frozen up."

Wednesday last a lad, the son of a Mr. Hall, at the north part of the town, was crushed to death, by the falling of a pile of boards, on a wharf.

The same morning a negro fellow, by the name of Dick, was found drowned near the bridge at West-Boston.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, of a late date, received yesterday.*

"Dry cod fish is always a suitable article for this market, and sells from 3200 to 4400 rs. per quintal of 128 lb. from on board, the buyers paying the duties, payments at 3 and 4 months credit.

"Good heavy white grain wheat would now sell at 280 to 240 rs. per alqueir, on board. There is a want of soft grain wheat; but plenty of the hard grain from Barbary; the enclosed list is the retailed prices, this day, in the corn market; and extra charge of landing is about 45 to 50 rs. per alqueir, which is paid by the purchaser, if sold on board.

"Indian corn is also wanted, the yellow round grain, most esteemed, would sell from on board, 220 to 260 rs. per alqueir, as in quantity the charge is the same as the wheat.

"Pipes, hogsheads, and barrel staves, meet a sale; but at present there is a large supply: the Boston and Carolina staves, will not answer; such as come from Philadelphia and N. York, will.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pipe staves, if good, fetch, | 50,000 | per | 1000. |
| Hhd. do. slow sale, best, | 34,000 | pay | 27 du- |
| Bbl. do. | 30,000 | ty. | |

"All sorts of naval stores very saleable, in general, such as masts, spars, pitch, tar, and resin.

"Salted beef and pork, sometimes meet quick sale; but being imported from Ireland by the retailers, as wanted, no certain encouragement for the importation from America.

"15 Butter sale ready, and now to meet at 220 rs. per lb. white, and black ox beans always sell from 400 to 500 rs. per alqueir; yellow will sell for 300 rs. per lb. bleached wax at 340 rs. per lb. Ship bread sells readily from 3200 to 4000 rs. per quintal, as in quantity, water and milk biscuit, crackers, sell in proportion, shipped in small kegs. Flour and rice are not admitted for sale, but may be licensed in times of scarcity, or sold for exportation; good sound well cured hams will sell quick at 280 rs. per lb. any quantity will meet sale.

"Caution must be used that no salt, or hams in quantity, are brought with grain, as they will heat and injure each other.

Barley, 300 }
American wheat, 620 } per alqueir.
Ditto corn, 280 }

NEW-YORK, *December* 9.

*From the Diary.*

This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the Coffee-house wharf, which in the course of about three hours extended its ravages to the Fly market. The buildings destroyed were for the most part of wood, containing groceries, and articles of ship chandlery. The progress of the fire was irresistible. The turpentine and spirits, which lay on the wharves and stores, added tenfold rage to this useful But destroying element.

Fifty-four houses it is said are reduced to ashes, and the general loss is estimated at the enormous sum of one million dollars. The property destroyed in this way is felt by the community as well as the individual. It is a deprivation of a great and productive capital, a circumstance that renders every man whatever be his profession or condition of life a real sufferer. What must be the feelings of the young adventurer, who in the ruins of the night lost his little all! What must be the emotions of those who have been deprived of every thing in a few hours that the honest industry of many anxious years had accumulated. No man of ordinary sympathy can survey this scene of ruin and desolation without sorrowful and distressing emotions: Thus, in a moment, are families reduced to the pressure of the most painful indigence. Then in a moment is the wealthy trader torn down from the eminence to which enterprize and exertion have raised him. But the voice of distress shall not be heard in vain; the protecting benevolence of our fellow-citizens, will open an asylum to the unfortunate sufferer!

*Dec.* 13. We are happy to find that the loss sustained by the late fire, will be in a part mitigated to the proprietors, as a number of the buildings were insured. This instance plainly proves the advantages resulting from this excellent institution.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, the Senate in a body, waited on the President of the United States at his house, when the Vice-President, presented the following address in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of the session—

WE thank you, Sir, for your faithful and detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an overruling Providence, for the distinguished share of public prosperity, and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully sensible of the advantages that have resulted from the adoption of measures (which you have successfully carried into effect) to preserve peace, cultivate friendship, and promote civilization, amongst the Indian tribes, on the western frontiers;—feelings of humanity, and the most solid political principles, equally encourage the continuance of this system.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts, lately occupied by the British forces, within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality, and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our treaties with Great-Britain and Spain, that were objects of eventual arrangement, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate, but unavoidable difficulties that opposed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty, are much to be lamented; as they may occasion a temporary suspension of the advantages to be derived, from a solid peace with that power, and a perfect security from its predatory warfare; at the same time, the lively impressions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow-citizens, afford the most laudable incentive to our exertions, to remove the remaining obstacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and your solicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement of [illegible] by the creation of boards, (com-

posed of intelligent individuals) to patronise this primary purſuit of ſociety, are ſubjects which will readily engage our moſt ſerious attention.

A national univerſity may be converted to the moſt uſeful purpoſes—The ſciences of legiſlation, being ſo eſſentially dependent on the endowments of the mind, the public intereſt muſt receive effectual aid from the general diffuſion of knowledge; and the United States will aſſume a more dignified ſtation, among the nations of the earth, by the ſucceſsful cultivation of the the higher branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewiſe pandered equally important. To aid and direct the phyſical force of the nation, by cheriſhing a military ſpirit, enforcing a proper ſenſe of diſcipline, and inculcating a ſcientific ſyſtem of tactics, is conſonant to the ſoundeſt maxims of public policy: connected with, and ſupported by, ſuch an eſtabliſhment, a well regulated militia, conſtituting the national defence of the country, would prove the moſt effectual, as well as economical, preſervative of peace.

We cannot but conſider, with ſerious apprehenſions, the inadequate compenſations of the public officers, eſpecially of thoſe in the more important ſtations. It is not only a violation of the ſpirit of a public contract, but is an evil ſo extenſive in its operation, and ſo deſtructive in its conſequences, that we truſt it will receive the moſt pointed legiſlative attention.

We ſincerely lament, that whilſt the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impreſſed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationſhips, our trade ſhould be ſo harraſſed by the cruiſers and agents of the republic of France, throughout the extenſive departments of the Weſt-Indies.

Whilſt we are confident that no cauſe of complaint exiſts, that could authoriſe an interruption of our tranquillity, or diſengage that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but expreſs our deepeſt regrets, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more ſerious diſturbance of our commerce. Although we cheriſh the expectation, that a ſenſe of juſtice, and a conſideration of our mutual intereſts will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the ſituation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that ſyſtem of conduct, which, compatible with the dignity of a reſpectable nation, neceſſity may compel us to purſue.

We cordially acquieſce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a moſt rapid aggrandiſement and proſperity, as well political as commercial.

Whilſt contemplating the cauſes that produce this auſpicious reſult, we much acknowledge the excellence of the conſtitutional ſyſtem, and the wiſdom of the legiſlative proviſions;—but we ſhould be deficient in gratitude and juſtice, did we not attribute a great portion of theſe advantages, to the virtue, firmneſs and talents of your adminiſtration; which have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the moſt trying times, and on the moſt critical occaſions. It is, therefore, with the ſincereſt regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various ſcenes of your public life, ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully, devoted to the moſt arduous ſervices, civil and military,—as well, during the ſtruggles of the American revolution, as the convulſive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement without our warmeſt affections and moſt anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large, the ſincereſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs, that ſenſibility and attachment can expreſs.

The moſt effectual conſolation that can offer for the loſs we are about to ſuſtain, ariſes from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your ſucceſſors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetic adminiſtration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-preſident of the United States and preſident of the ſenate.

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The following is the REPLY of the PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great ſatisfaction, to find in your addreſs, a concurrence in ſentiment with me on the various topics which I preſented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you, an attention proportioned to their reſpective importance.

For the notice you take of my public ſervices civil and military, and your kind wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks.—Thoſe ſervices, and greater, had I poſſeſſed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement, I ſaw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the diſcernment and patriotiſm of my fellow-citizens, to make the proper choice of a ſucceſſor: Men who would require no influential example to enſure to the United States "an able, upright and energetic adminiſtration." To ſuch men I ſhall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to ſerve our common country; but at the ſame time I hope I may be indulged in expreſſing the conſoling reflection, (which conſciouſneſs ſuggeſts) and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can ſerve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more diſintereſted zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*December* 14.

Yeſterday Elijah Paine and Iſaac Tichenor, Eſq'rs. ſenators in congreſs from the ſtate of Vermont, purſuant to a reſolution of the council and general aſſembly of Vermont, preſented to the preſident of the United States the following addreſs, paſſed by the unanimous voice of both branches of the legiſlature of Vermont, October 25th, 1796.

An addreſs from the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, to the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

FROM the unrecognized ſituation of this ſtate, the legiſlature had not an opportunity in common with her ſiſter ſtates, to anticipate, by an addreſs, the bleſſings that were expected from your adminiſtration. Permit us now, with ſincere ſatisfaction, to aſſure you, that the event has juſtified the moſt ſanguine hopes of the legiſlature of Vermont, and their conſtituents.

When we contraſt the gloomy aſpects both of our domeſtic and foreign affairs a few years ſince, with the flattering proſpect now before us, we at once appreciate the advantages which immediately reſult from our general government, and the juſtice, magnanimity and moderation which has marked your adminiſtration. Convinced of our true intereſt, you have ſucceſsfully oppoſed faction, and maintained that neutrality, ſo neceſſary to our national honour and peace. Accept, Sir, the only acknowledgment in our power to make, or in your's to receive, the gratitude of a free people. Ardently as we wiſh your continuance in public office, yet, when we reflect on the years of anxiety you have ſpent in your country's ſervice, we muſt reluctantly acquieſce in your wiſhes, and conſent that you ſhould paſs the evening of your days, in reviewing a well ſpent life, and looking forward to ſcenes beyond the grave, where our prayers ſhall aſcend, for a complete reward, for all your ſervices in a happy immorſality.

We receive your addreſs to your fellow-citizens, as expreſſive of the higheſt zeal for their proſperity, and containing the beſt advice to enſure its continuance. We cannot, Sir, cloſe this addreſs (probably the laſt public communication we may have occaſion to make to you) without aſſuring you of our affection and reſpect—and the ſhade of private life be as grateful to you as the ſplendours of your public life has been uſeful to your country! We ſhall recollect you with filial affection—your advice as an eſtimable legacy; and ſhall prideourſelves, in teaching our children the importance of that advice, and an humble imitation of your example.

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To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer.

To Elijah Paine and Iſaac Tichenor, Eſq'rs. ſenators in Congreſs from the ſtate of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH particular pleaſure I receive the unanimous addreſs of the council and general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, although but lately admitted into the union, of the importance of your ſtate, its love of liberty, and its energy, ſo manifeſted in the earlieſt periods of the revolution which eſtabliſhed our independence—You are connected in name only, but in reality united with the confederated ſtates, theſe felt and acknowledged the benefits of your co-operation. Their mutual ſafety and advantage duly appreciated, will never permit this union to be diſſolved.

I enjoy great happineſs in the teſtimony you have preſented, and in the other proofs exhibited from various parts of our country, that the operations of the general government have juſtified the hopes of our citizens at its formation, which is recognized as the æra of national proſperity. The voluntary acknowledgements of my fellow-citizens, perſuade me to believe, that my agency has contributed to produce this effect. This belief will be to me a ſource of permanent ſatisfaction, and thoſe acknowledgements, a rich reward.

My ſincere thanks are due, and I beg you, gentlemen, to make them acceptable to the council and general aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, for the very obliging and affectionate terms in which they notice me and my public ſervices. To ſuch confidence and ſupport, as I have experienced from councils, legiſlative aſſemblies, and the great body of American citizens, I owed the beſt exertions of every faculty I poſſeſſed: happy now in the reflection, that our joint labours have been crowned with ſucceſs.—When withdrawn to the ſhade of private life, I ſhall view with growing pleaſure, the increaſing proſperity of the United States: in the perfect protection of their government, I truſt to enjoy my retirement in tranquillity; and then while indulging a favourite wiſh of my heart in agricultural purſuits, I may hope to make even my private buſineſs and amuſement of ſome uſe to my country.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 12th December, 1796.

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SAVANNA, *November* 29.

Having ſuffered with others in the late calamity, we have made haſte to collect the remains of our printing materials, and now preſent to the public, a few of the circumſtances which accompanied this event—being ever their obedient ſervants,

The Printers of the Columbian Muſeum.

On Saturday 26th inſt. this city exhibited a ſcene of deſolation and diſtreſs, probably, more awfully calamitous than any, previouſly experienced in America.

Between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening, a ſmall bake-houſe, belonging to a Mr. Gromat, in Market-ſquare, was diſcovered to be on fire. The citizens, together with the officers and crews of the veſſels in the harbour, were ſoon convened; but, unfortunately, no immediate and deciſive meaſures were adopted, by which the fire could be ſtopped at its beginning. The fortunate eſcape from this deſtructive element which the city for many years paſt experienced, had greatly lulled the vigilance of its inhabitants, and prevented ſuitable preparations for ſuch a calamity.

The period when ſuch precautions and the united efforts of active exertion could have been uſeful, was however, of very ſhort duration.

The ſeaſon for two months previous to this incident, had been dry: The night was cold, and a light breeze from N. N. W. was ſoon increaſed by the effects of the fire. The covering of the buildings being of wood, were from the above circumſtances, rendered highly combuſtible. Several of the adjoining houſes were ſoon affected, and then almoſt inſtantly in flames; the wind now became ſtrong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning ſhingles, boards and other light ſubſtances, which alighted at a diſtance, added confuſion to the other terrors of the conflagration.

The uſe of water was now rendered totally vain, its common extinguiſhing power ſeemed to be loſt. Torrents of flames rolled from houſe to houſe, with a deſtructive rapidity, which bid defiance to all human control, and individual exertions were, from this time, principally pointed towards the ſecuring of private property.

The direction of the fire, being now committed to the wind, in rage was abated when, by its extending to the common, it found no farther object whereuwith to feed its fury.

On the north ſide of Market ſquare, and thence in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, the inhabitants were enabled, by favour of the wind, to ſave their houſes, and limit the conflagration. On the other hand, by the time it had extended on the Bay, nearly to Abercorn ſtreet, the prodigious quantity of heat already produced in the centre of the city, began to draw in a current of air from the eaſt, and enabled ſome of the moſt active inhabitants and ſeamen to ſave a few houſes in that quarter, after having been in imminent danger.

Between 12 and 1, the rage of the fire abated, and few other houſes from this time took fire. The exhauſted ſufferers of both ſexes, had now to remain expoſed to the inclemency of a cold roſty night, and to witneſs the diſtreſſing ſpectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered with volumes of ſmoke and flame, tumbling into ruins.

Thus was this little city, ſoon after emerging from the ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promiſed a conſiderable figure among the commercial cities of our ſiſter ſtates, almoſt deſtroyed in a ſingle night. The number of houſes, (excluſive of other buildings) which are burnt, is ſaid to be nearly 300; but of this (together with an eſtimate of property deſtroyed) a more particular ſtatement than we can now furniſh, is expected ſhortly to be offered to the public. We can now only ſay, that two thirds of the city appear in ruins, in a direction from the corner of Market-ſquare, along the Bay, to Abercorn-ſtreet, thence in a ſouth-eaſt direction, taking the whole centre of the city to the ſouth and eaſt commons—a few houſes only in the ſouth-eaſt part only excepted. It is ſaid, three or four white men, and two of three negroes, loſt their lives, in rendering aſſiſtance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet aſcertained.

The morning after the cataſtrophe, a moſt intereſting and melancholy picture preſented itſelf, in the depreſſed countenances of its inhabitants—the ſmoking ruins, the foreſt of naked chimneys, the various kinds of deſtruction of goods and furniture, and the crouds of houſeleſs inhabitants. The hoſpitality of the few, whoſe houſes remain, has been general and unreſtrained; their tenements are ſhared with the others, but they are inſufficient. The buildings of the city were before wholly occupied; what remains can not now contain the inhabitants. Every thing which an affecting ſympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow-citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done.—A timely interference of the ſtate legiſlature, may alſo be expected. But we preſume to hope, that the proſpect of relief will not be limited to theſe reſources alone—the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them; and many inſtances have occurred of misfortunes far inferior to this, which have evinced the juſtice by which the Americans can claim the honour of being humane.

The anxious eyes of immediate diſtreſs, muſt, however, be turned to the planters of the neighbouring counties; and we ſhould be ſorry to do them the injuſtice to ſuppoſe that they will not feel a ſatisfaction in affording the neceſſary relief. we perſuade ourſelves that we ſhall be ſincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wiſhes, that Providence may avert from others, ſo ſevere and affecting a calamity.

The following ſtatement is juſt handed, as this paper is going to preſs:

During the conflagration on Saturday night laſt, in four hours, 229 houſes, beſides out-houſes, &c. were burnt, amounting to one million of dollars, excluſive of houſe property.—375 chimnies are ſtanding bare, and form a diſmal appearance—171 houſes only, of the compact part of the city are ſtanding—upwards of 200 families are deſtitute of houſes.—Charities are ſolicited.

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NORFOLK, *December* 6.

*Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, Martinique, dated October* 12.

"The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy, and inhabitants, is almoſt beyond conception. It appears from the returns, that there have died in

the army, from the 1st of April last, to the first of September, 1650. A company of artillery men which consisted of 130, died in the month of August 61 men, and out of 23 officers, there died 17—and their loss of men among the shipping here is not less considerable, for the Majestic lost by death in the space of 6 weeks, 220 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia, it is said to be more sickly, if possible, than at this place.

"I was informed yesterday that there were but about 500 at St. Lucia fit for duty, and that Abercrombie's army was considered as knocked up."

BALTIMORE, *December* 19.

*Extract of a letter from Port au-Prince, dated Oct.* 14.

"I am sorry to inform you that Mr. A. Forbes, a merchant of Kingston, arrived here some days ago from Jamaica, with a memorial from the other merchants of that island, representing to the commander in chief the hardships they undergo from the admission of dry goods in American bottoms, &c. The general has therefore given the most positive orders that no such vessels shall be admitted."

From Port-au-Prince we learn that the Spaniards have hoisted the British flag at their settlements in Hispaniola, which were lately ceded by the court of Madrid to the Republic of France. *New. Rep.*

Our last accounts from Buonaparte were dated Oct. 1, and mention the capture of two of the gates of Mantua, Pradies, and Ceresse, and the blockade of the citadel—Mantua had but one gate remaining in the hands of the Austrians; that of Foiezzo.—News of its complete capture, will probably be the next we shall hear from thence.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called BACHELOR'S QUARTER, lying in the county aforesaid.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

December 20, 1796.

## A Stray Horse,

TAKEN up by RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD, on the head of South river, he is a dark bay, with a blaze face, a short bobtail, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Worthington's mill, on the head of Broad creek, a small red HEIFER, supposed to be two or three grasses old, marked with a crop on the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ISAAC NICHOLLS

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne-Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable sawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. Carr, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credit.

BENJAMIN CARR, }
ROBERT CARR, } Administrators.
ROBERT WELCH, }

## Mr. O'DUHIG,

HAS the honour of informing the public, and his friends, that he will open his SCHOOL on Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL ROOM, for this season only, for young ladies on Fridays and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning until one; and from three to five in the afternoon, and for young gentlemen in the evening of both days from five till eight o'clock, and a preceding ball every Saturday afternoon.

Annapolis, December 7, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS's) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

CAVEAT in the LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.

*William Moran* } WILLIAM MORAN having
*against* } long since entered the caveat
*Mourral Moran,* } aforesaid, and having (as it is said) removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveator, appear here on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpœna this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpœna be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveator is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, three times before the first day of January next.

Test. JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

## WANTED,

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred, and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

*William Deakins, junior, and Jane his wife, and John Threlkeld and Elizabeth his wife,*
*vs.*
*Charles Beatty and George Fraser Hawkins, heir and devisee of George Fraser Hawkins, deceased.*

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed made by the said Charles Beatty and George Fraser Hawkins, deceased, to Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, dated the 15th day of March, 1771, for lots No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Fraser Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Fraser Hawkins, and that the said George Fraser Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland: It is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, decreed and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Fraser Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

## Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }

George-town, November 5, 1796.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, about thirteen hands high, branded with some letter on her near buttock; the other a bay, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable brand; they both appear to be old, and each was shod before; the sorrel has a very sore back. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK.

December 2, 1796.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on my land, lying at the mouth of Ramsey's creek, with either dog or gun, likewise from fishing at my fishing landing, or oystering in the mouth of the creek, known by the name of Ramsey's Gut, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

JOSHUA LINTHICOMB.

December 5, 1796.

## WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. tf

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has again commenced business in the house where he formerly kept store, below the Stadt-house, in the city of Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which he has a very handsome assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish broad cloths, cassimers, printed cassimer and swandown jacket patterns, coatings, superfine ladies coating for cloaks, coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, chintzes, calicoes, shawls, coarse and fine linens, table cloths, modes and satins, pelong for cloaks and bonnets, fancy corde and thickets, flannels, blankets of different kinds and prices, bed bunts and ticking of the first quality, &c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, bohea, pekoe foulong, and hyson teas of the first quality, mustard, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, loaf, and Cognac brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce. It is with pleasure that he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers for their former favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. He also embraces the present opportunity of informing the public, that he has met with sundry heavy and grievous losses, through insolvencies and other misfortunes, and therefore solicitously hopes for their generous patronage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing satisfaction of contributing to the aid of misfortune without the least diminution of their purse, excepting purchasing such articles as they need, and must necessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he has on as good terms as they can purchase them elsewhere, and he intends adding to his assortment in proportion to the encouragement given him by his friends and a generous public. In the mean-time he begs leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,

ROBERT DUVALL.

MRS. DUVALL also respectfully informs her friends and the public, that in future she intends making gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thankful to those who shall please to favour her with their custom.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on 17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name is CHLOE CURTIS, her cloathing is a striped petticoat, white cotton bed gown, and white linen shift, and says she belongs to RICHARD BRENT, of Charles county. Her master is hereby requested to take her away in two months from this date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 25, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, 8 years old, has a star in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes on before, and no brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM APPLEBY.

November 28, 1796.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber is obliged, from repeated trespasses, to forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun, or riding through any of his enclosures on West river, or Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore-town, without particular leave obtained from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 21, 1796.

## For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of Bologne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expence be converted into most excellent meadow, the remaining part is well timbered, and will yield staves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command by little expence a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to JAMES BAILEY, jun. living in Baltimore-town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

South river, Anne-Arundel county,
November 6, 1796

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named BEN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark drab jacket and trousers, gray fearnought ditto; the said negro was purchased from Mr. DAVID STEWART, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be paid, by

JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

## Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in nine different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, here in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Mercer's Ridge, containing 77¼ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Remnent, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¼ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Baren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 11¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boot's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41¼ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 110 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 58 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Harbor Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Godwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Relocated, containing 15½ acres, near Belle Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 1365 acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, will interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid. SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a stamp'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol in this state, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home. HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forwarned from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

## CHARLES FARIS,

### Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk.

November 29, 1796.

## Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the subscribers, to raise twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viz. | 1 Prize of | 20,000 dollars | 20,000 |
| | 1 ditto | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | 1 ditto drawn tickets, each | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | 1 ditto | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| | 10 ditto | 400 | 4,000 |
| | 20 ditto | 100 | 2,000 |
| | 55 ditto | 50 | 2,750 |
| 5750 | ditto | 12 | 69,000 |
| | To be raised for the canal, | | 26,250 |
| 5847 | Prizes, | | 175,000 |
| 21653 | Blanks, not two to a prize. | | |
| 27500 | Tickets at 10 dollars | | 275,000 |

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

## TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required *in specie* at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

## MOSES MACCUBBIN,

### Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARFE'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

## A PRINT

### Of LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-EAGLE,

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,

Is in great forwardness;

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW'S, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN'S, printer, at Easton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers,

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice. JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

## TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest*, that

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 24th day of April, 1796, entitled, "an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, on the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by the dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends: the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

*KNOW all men by these presents, that I, _____ of _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ of _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be, according to law, on the* (here describing the stock standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also on another or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

*IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year _____*

*Sealed and Delivered in presence of*

*BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____ within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed*

*IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed _____ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.*

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Administrators.

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

## CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.